NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1890,-TWENTY-TWO PAGES.

# THE NEWS FROM LONDON.

MR. GLADSTONE'S WARNING TO HIS FOL-LOWERS.

IMPORTANCE OF THE COMING PARLIAMENTARY SESSION.-APPREHENSIONS OF THE TORIES

-LORD HARTINGTON'S SUCCESSOR AS LEADER OF THE LIBERAL UNION-

ISTS - THE DIFFICULTIES OF FEDERAL HOME RULE.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.] Copyright: 1890; By The New-York Tribune. London, Feb. 1 .- Mr. Gladstone, in a letter to his supporters, speaks of the forthcoming session as likely to be of pressing interest at the outset. This statement from such a quarter has quickened expectation concerning the meeting of Parliament. People ask whether Mr. Gladstone has any plans of aggression. It seems most likely that he has. He has not said anything very definite himself, but Mr. Morley has been less reticent, and what Mr. Morley says is, of course, the reflection of Mr. Gladstone's mind. At Liverpool, on Wednesday, Mr. Morley put into shape the policy of the Opposition in the House of Commons upon the measures of the Government so far as they are known, and also upon the Irish administration of Mr. Balfour. It is according to expectation that this latter matter should come up again. It is in the nature of an annual, but every year somewhat changes its color. Mr. Morley has got ready; the counts of indictment, and one of the first seems to be the appointment of Mr. Peter O'Brien, alias "Pether the Packer," to the post of Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench in Ireland. More important, however, is the avowed determination of the Opposition to oppose the new Land-Purchase scheme. Mr. Morley lays down three conditions as necessary if the measure is to pass the House, viz.: first, that the British State shall not be a direct creditor of the Irish tenant; second, that the benefit of the bill shall not be confined to the farmers, but shall be distributed equally among the general taxpayers of Ireland; and third, that it shall be

The Opposition are also given fair notice to resist the Ministerial proposal to remit school fees without there is some change in the management of the national and denominational schools. They will oppose Government grants to voluntary schools unless some representative element is included in the Board management of those schools. On this subject, namely, the remission of fees, the Government will be subjected to a formidable assault. In fact, they are to be attacked upon every occasion, and all along the line. The knowing ones of the Liberal party say that the historic moment has arrived. It is the fifth session of this Parliament, counting the short session of 1886, and in a fifth session it is time to become aggressive. Besides, there is not only justifica tion for it in the absence of really great measures for Ireland, but chances of time favor hostilitiessecretly given the word. He is immensely interested in the report of the Special Commission and generally in the whole treatment of Mr. Parnell by the Government, the Pigott forgeries having been demonstrated, and he will do his utmost to beat Government about the head with their own instrument of torture.

The stormy outlook, combined with the illness

part of a political settlement to which the Irish

members are consenting parties.

of the Marquises of Salisbury and Hartington, is causing some depression among the Tory rank and file, who are by no means so certain as their leaders that the Union ship will get safe through the buffetings of the next few months. It is stated with some show of authority that Lord Randolph Churchill will join the critics of the Government on the Parnell Commission report. Lord Hartington's absence in Egypt will make necessary the nomination of a leader of the Liberal-Unionist party. Sir Henry James and Mr. Chamberlain are of course the only possible candidates. In point of ability Mr. Chamberlain is a long way ahead. But he is not quite in line with the bulk of Lord Hartington's followers, while Sir Henry James of course is. There is talk of a possible competition for the succession. But this is by the enemy, and need not be taken It is more than likely that Sir Henry James will insist upon Mr. Chamberlain taking the first place; and as Lord Hartington is to meet Mr Chambetlain between London and Cairo, the matter of the leadership, as well as some other matters now pending, will no doubt be amicably

The story put in circulation that Lord Harting ton is to be opposed at Rossendale by an ex-Cab inet Minister is inaccurate or at any rate premature. Something of the same sort was affoat a year or more ago. It is evident that Mr. Gladstone could not have given the Liberals of Rossendale the choice of any member of his last Cabinet save only three, namely, himself, Sir William Harcourt and Mr. Morley, as stated, without giving offence to other constituencies which are equal ly wanting strong men to put into the field against Liberal Unionists or Tories. "The Pall Mall Gazette" suggests that Mr. Morley should allow himself to be nominated against Lord Hartington, and, failing him, Sir Charles Russell, the hero of the Parnell Commission. Mr. Morley will certainly not leave Newcastle-on-Tyne. But Sir Charles Russell has a rather trying sort of a constituency in Hackney, and may be persuaded to He is well known in the district as a member of the northern circuit, and at the Manchester Assizes he was for some years leader of the bar. He would be as strong a candidate as, if not stronger than, Mr. Morley.

The week has shown afresh certain points of difference in the Opposition which by-and-by Mr. John Morley refused to pick up Lord Derby's challenge upon the question of Federal Home Rule. Federal Home Rule, so called, is the pet of "The Pall Mall Gazette" and of others of the forward school in the Opposition. The scheme is a little amorphous at present, since it does not go beyond setting up parliaments in Ireland, Wales and Scotland, for which reason Lord Derby has been able to riddle it through and through with shots of his formidable logic-and nobody is more formidable than he in destructive criticism. Mr. Morley, following Lord Derby at Liverpool, found it necessary to allude to it as a remarkable piece of criticism. But he put it aside as not affect ing himself. He agreed, indeed, that Federation meant the breaking up of the Imperial Parlia ment, but declared that the policy of Gladstone was the exact opposite, else why would they have insisted upon a subordinate parliament for Ireland? They were not to be deterred from repairing one leaky and dilapidated wing of the British Constitution to satisfy a desire for an ideal symmetry which would compel them to pull down the middle body of the fabric, in itself perfectly watertight. is a smart slap in the face for the Federal Home Rulers of Wales and Scotland especially; and it shows an ominous division of opinion upon a most important matter between the Liberal ders and a considerable section of their followers which must make itself felt when the drafting of the new Home Rule scheme is undertaken.

Mr. Michael Davitt's renewed advocacy at Cork of land naturalization, so offensive to "The Free-man's Journal" and to the great body of the Irish Nationalists, is by comparison a small matter to the encouragement of Irish laborers to look for their share of benefit in agrarian n, and is likely to be productive of trouble

which points their anger against Mr. Davitt, and Minister of the Interior, is appointed Governor of Algeria, when the Cabinet will be reformed. not his patronage of Henry George. The Irish farmers are intensely hostile against making any concessions to their laborers.

The Unionist papers make much of the administrative deficiencies of the Cork Board of Parish Guardians, as showing what Home Rule may lead to on a large scale, and point to the £30,000 of uncollected rates, to the bank overdrafts of over £2,000, and to the £8,000 worth of dishonored cheques.

Sir Charles Dilke's "Problems of Greater Britain" receives favorable criticism. It shows great painstaking, but suggests that in seeking for information Sir Charles Dilke has unconsciously allowed himself to be inspired by strong party men. The author acknowledges his indebtedness, among others, to Sir Graham Berry, whose views upon Australian subjects are out of sympathy with substantial men and moderate politicians. Apart from triffing defects arising from the absence of a close personal knowledge of the colonies, the book is an important contribution to the constitutional aspects of the Empire.

Sir William Ghll was a striking personality in London society. He was a handsome man, a born orator and talker, and a greater believer in abstinence than in drugs. He himself was a most abstemious liver. I believe that his father was a large landowner on the Essex coast, and his mother a tenant of the authorities of Guy's Hospital. The latter circumstance brought about his employment in a very subordinate position in that institution. Everybody remembers his nursing the Prince of Wales in 1871. When the Prince seemed dead Sir William dealt blow after blow between the shoulders, breathed into his nostrils, and literally cheated Death.

Miss Agnes Huntington has returned from the omic opera "Marjorie" to a grand squabble with her manager about the late delivery of the score and the non-fulfilment of a promise to rewrite her part, which, originally sung by a tenor, was improved by the castigation of critics the first night. But as Miss Huntington counts many admirers, she is sure to draw wherever she chooses

Mrs. Langtry is recovering, but slowly. Her indisposition has been sudden and severe.

### A BRAZILIAN CABINET CRISIS.

MINISTER RIBEIRO RESIGNS AND IS SUCCEEDED

BY SENHOR GRIZERIO. Rio Janeiro, Jan. 31, via Galveston.-The Cabiet had a meeting which lasted until 2 o'clock this morning. After studying fully the subject which gave rise to the crisis, the members of the Government arrived at a perfectly harmonious deovernment arrived at a perfectly harmonious de-cision regarding the measures to be adopted. It was said that if Minister Demetric Ribeiro re-signed, Francisco Grizerio would be appointed in his place. Senhor Ribeiro did subsequently retire from the post of Minister of Commerce, and was suc-ceeded by Senhor Grizerio.

### COUNT D'EU'S LETTER OF RESIGNATION. Panama, Jan 23.—The following is the letter of esignation from Gaston de Orleans, Count d'En, to

the Minister of War of the Republican Government

Your Excellency: I beg that you will accept the resignation I now present of my position as Commander-in-Chief of the Artillery, which I have held since 1865, and at the same time grant me the permission to leave the country. My conscience assures me I always loyally served the Brazilian nation to the extent of my ability and that I endeavored to be just to my subalterns.

I take an affectionate leave of Brazil, as also of my fellow-soldiers of the Brazilian Army.

Were it not that circumstances—against my will—and of which your Excellency is aware, compel me to leave the country, I should be found ready to serve, under any form of government, this nation, which has received me as a native during so many years, conferred honors on me, and evinced toward me a feeling which I shall always sincerely desire.

GASTON DE ORLEANS, Marshal of Brazil.

Lieutenant Colonel Constant Botecho de Magashaues, Minister of War.

NO QUARTER TO BE SHOWN TO SOCIALISTS. Berlin, Feb. 1.-Ex-Minister Von Puttkamer is a candidate for Stolp in Pomerania. In addressing a meeting of voters there he said he approved of the Conservatives voting against the Socialist bill as it finally came before the Reichstag, because that law, without the expulsion clause, was like a knife without a blade. He thought there was no prospect that the new Reichstag would be more amenable than the list one was to the views of the Government; and that if the country was forced to do without the Socialist law there was reason to fear that the minor state of siege would be replaced by the full applica-tion of martial law. As a matter of principle, the Socialist democracy must be denied the right of ex-istence in any well-ordered state.

NO NEWS OF THE ERIN AT THE AZORES. London, Feb. 1.—Hopes had been entertained here that the first vessel to arrive from the Azores would bring news of the safety of the National Line steamer Erin, Captain Tyson, from New-York for London, now long overdue. These hopes, however, were dispelled to-day, upon the arrival of the British steamer Gibraltar from St. Michael. The Gibraitar reports that up to the time of her sailing nothing had been heard at the Azores of the missing steamer.

# RUSSIAN ARMY AND NAVY NOTES.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 1.-The Czarewitch has been appointed commander of a squadron of the Imperial Guard, the Grand Duke Paul, brother of the Czar, to the command of a regiment of huzzars, and the Grand Duke Nicholas Nicolaevitch, cousin of the Czar, to the command of a brigade of artillery.

The Government has decided to establish a new marine station near Libau at a cost of 15,000,000

THE PORTUGUESE COLONIES. Lisbon, Feb. 1.-At the next session of the Cortes senhor Arroyo, Minister of Marine and the Colonies, will introduce a comprehensive scheme for reforms in the administration of the Portuguese colonies with a view to facilitating commerce between those dependencies, but more especially to regulating the customs dues and the navigation rules at the ports and on the rivers of Mozambique.

A DEMOCRATIC ASSEMBLY IN PERU. Lima, Feb. 1, via Galveston,-A Democratic Assembly composed of three delegates from each Department of the Republic met yesterday and proclaimed Nicholas De Pierola the party's candidate for the Presidency. This is the first time that an assembly of such a nature has been organized in Peru.

INFLUENZA IN SOUTH AMERICA. Montevideo, Jan. 31, via Galveston.—It is reported that the President of the Republic has been attacked by influenza. The disease has assumed an alarming character, and has become epidemic. One newspaper reports that 4,000 persons have been attacked during the last fifteen days.

# THE DUTCH MINISTRY RESIGNS.

The Hague, Feb. 1.—In consequence of the rejection of the colonial budget and the condemnation of the Government's Acheen policy by the First Chamber of the States General, the Ministry have tendered their resignations to the King.

THE HAVANA CHESS MATCH. Havana, Feb. 1 .- The sixteenth game of the chess atch between Messrs. Tschigorin and Gunsberg, which was adjourned last evening, was finished to-day. The game was opened with the Van Krintz gambit and resulted, after seventy-two moves, occupying six hours and twenty-seven minutes, in a victory for Mr. Tschigorin.

NO WORK IN THE LUMBER CAMPS Stratford, Ont., Feb. 1.-A large number of Canadians are returning to Stratford from the Michigan lumber woods on foot and penniless, having failed to obtain work owing to the open winter.

RESIGNED HIS CHAIR AT CAMBRIDGE London, Feb. 1.—James Stuart, member of Parlia-ment, and professor of mechanism and applied mathe-

Paris, Feb. 1.—"De Paris" says that the present lister will remain in office until M. Constans, now

A KANSAS FORGER CAUGHT IN CANADA. London, Ont., Feb. 1.-J. W. Parker, who is wan

BULGARIAN OFFICERS ARRESTED. Sofia, Feb. 1.-Major Panitza and several other officers of the Eulgarian army have been arrested. The charges against them are not known.

LORD ATHLUMNEY A BANKRUPT. London, Feb. 1.-Lord Athlumney was to-day de clared a bankrupt.

"THEODORA" AT THE DRURY LANE. London, Feb. 1.-Miss Grace Hawthorne will produce the play of "Theodora" at the Drury Lane Theatre

AN OPERA COMPANY WOUND UP. London, Feb. 1.-The affairs of the Cinderella Opera company have been wound up by judicial proceed-

# QUEER INSURANCE METHODS.

THREE COMPANIES INVESTIGATED.

THE CHIEF EXAMINER CORROBORATES DAMAG-

ING STATEMENTS ABOUT EACH. Chief Examiner Michael Shannon and Deputy Examiner John A. Horan, of the State Insurance Department, have been busily engaged during the last week in investigating the affairs of the Guaranty Mutual Accident Association of New-York, the Security Mutual Benefit Society of New York, and the Mercantile Mutual Accident Society of New-York, all doing business on the ssessment plan. Their final report was sent to Albany yesterday, and Mr. Shannon said, when asked in regard to the revelations of his investigation, that he could give nothing to the public until it had been submitted to his superintendent at Albany.

When the following statement, however, was handed to Mr. Shannon he admitted that it was correct: "The effects of the Guaranty Mutual Accident Association have been sold out by the Sheriff, the total result of the sale amounting to less than \$200, while the liabilities for unpaid losses and other claims amount to about \$50,000.

"The Security Mutual Benefit Society had a contract with the Massachusetts Benefit Association, a Boston assessment concern, whereby, it is alleged, the latter company was to pay the losses of the former during a certain period after June 14, 1889. The Boston company refused to pay the losses, which amounted to thousands of dollars, and the Sccurity Mutual Benefit is in a de-

"The Mercantile Mutual Accident Society has considerable unpaid losses on its books, with little, if any, cash to pay them. Its total invested assets on January 1, 1889, amounted to only \$915 83, while its total actual liabilities amounted to over \$1,500.

"The New-England Mutual Accident Association, an assessment concern in Boston, has been scheming to take over the membership of the three companies, without making any provision for the payment of death and indemnity claims already incurred by the three."

The sale of the assets of the Guaranty Company was brought about last Monday by John R. Abney, a lawyer at No. 2 Wall-st., who made the following statement in regard to it yesterday: "I received a claim for \$1,000 about two or three months ago against the company. My client had become disabled by an accident and was entitled to \$1,000 on his policy. I obtained judgment against the company and put its execution in the hands of the Sheriff. He levied upon the assets of the company, but they sold for less than \$200. The board of directors had been changed recently and I had been told that the new management would pay the indebtedness of the company and carry on its business. To my surprise, however, they allowed the sale to take place. I have done nothing as yet toward

The Guaranty Company occupied a room at No. 165 Broadway. That room is now let. A notice on the door says that the association has removed to No. 171 Broadway. Inquiry there brought out the fact that the present representative of the concern is Carlos Florentine. The former president of the company, George H. Fitzwilson, when seen, said that he had organized the company in 1886, had lost money during his connection with it, and was out \$25,000 when he had left it. "During that time," he added, "several members came to me and offered to pay money to have their policies transferred to other companies. These offers I always declined. In March, 1889, R. Pitcher Woodward and W. B. Hardy, of Washington, came to examine the books of the Guarenty. They found the face liabilities to be about \$30,000, which could be settled for \$10,000. A transfer was made, and they relieved me of all responsibility on condition that I should renounce all of my claims against the company and use my influence to have them elected officers in the company. This I did. From that time I have had nothing to do with the company."

P. Woodward, who is now at the head of the Mercantile Company, in Aldrich Court, said that on November 12 he and Mr. Hardy had agreed on November 12 he and Mr. Hardy had agreed with George H. Fitzwilson to take charge of the Guaranty Company and to assume and pay all liabilities. "In the contract," he continued, "there was a clause to the effect that \$10,000 would cover all the liabilities. We received no itemized account of the affairs of the company. After examination of the books we found the liabilities to be about \$50,000. I then took the contract, annulled it, and sent it back to Mr. Fitzwilson, and sent him the keys of the office. Since then I have had nothing to do with it. I sent my resignation to Mr. Fitzwilson to read to the other members of the board. It was returned. I sent it back again. Three weeks afterward I was asked to attend a new meeting of the board, which I did not do. Since that I have received a circular requesting the stockholders to transfer their policies to the New-England association."

The Mercantile Mutual Accident Society was founded in 1881 and began business in Albany. Although a small concern it may fairly be called an active one, for it has occupied three separate offices in Broadway within a little more than a month. On Friday it removed its effects from No. 52 to the office of the superintendent of the Aldrich Court Emilding. Next week the society is to occupy an office in that building. C. Austin Dall, a brother of the agent for Aldrich Court, is mentioned as one of the new officers elected at a special meeting held about ten days ago. J. R. Duff, the secretary, resigned at that time. Albert R. Moore, a lawyer, of No. 179 Broadway, and a brother of F. J. Moore, formerly secretary of the Mercantile Company, said when seen, that his brother had resigned, however, after one month. "An application was received," he said, "from a New-England company and the himself had become a director. This office he had resigned, however, after one month. "An application was received," he said, "from a New-England comwith George H. Fitzwilson to take charge of the

pany, said when seen, that his brother had resigned from the company, and he himself had become a director. This office he had resigned, however, after one month. "An application was received," he said, "from a New-England company for the business of the Mercantile Company. A meeting of stockholders was held, and attended by less than 300. It was decided then to transfer the insurance claims to the New-England company."

The agents of the New-England company, the New-England Mutual Accident Association, could not be found at No. 171 Broadway, where they formerly had an office.

At the office of the Security Mutual Benefit Society, at No. 233 Broadway, the reporter found Dr. Wilson, the medical examiner, who said that the Security had issued no new policies since last fall, when 99 per cent of its members transferred their insurance to the Massachusetts Benefit Association of Boston. It was true that the insurance examiners had gone over the books of the society lately. The society had been trying for two or three years to get the examiners to do this. There were no unpaid death losses at the time of the reinsurance of its members in the Massachusetts organization.

The last published report of the State Insurance Department gives these suggestive particulars of the standing of the Security Mutual Benefit So.

The last published report of the State Insurance Department gives these suggestive particulars of the standing of the Security Mutual Benefit Society on December 31, 1888; "Cash assets on hand, \$2,818, 18; liabilities, consisting of losses adjusted and unpaid, losses unadjusted and losses resisted. \$26,500,"

# EXPLOSION IN A MINE.

SIX MEN KILLED IN THE NOTTINGHAM WORKINGS AT PLYMOUTH, PENN.

OTHERS SEVERELY AND SOME FATALLY HURT -THE WOUNDED MEN QUICKLY RESCUED-BODIES OF THE DEAD RECOVERED.

[BT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Wilkesbarre, Penn., Feb. 1 .- An explosion about a. m. to-day startled the inhabitants of Plymouth, near the Nottingham mine. It was followed by an immense volume of smoke and gas up the air-shaft. The people soon gathered in crowds around the mouth of the shaft. On account of the recent floods, only fifteen men were at work in the portion of the mine where the

explosion occurred. A rescuing party was quickly formed and by noon had recovered the bodies of ten of the men, of whom one died after he was rescued. Among the injured were James Dunston, the fire-boss, who told the story of the disaster. He said that a little before 9 o'clock, he left No. 6, in the west gangway, where six men were bracing up the roof with timbers, and made his way toward lift No. 5. He had just reached the outlet when the explosion took place. He was blown some distance with a violence which knocked him senseless. This was the means of saving his life, as a fall of rock immediately followed the explosion, and instantly killed the five men in No. 5 lift. The men in No. 6, luckily being out of reach of the explosion, with the exception of John Humphries, escaped death, but all were severely injured. The least injured in lift No. 6 escaped by crawling a distance of two miles up a manway, and others were fortunately rescued by great exertions of the relief party before the firedamp reached them. Their experience was something which few men would live through, erawling for two miles in intense darkness over the rough ground, bleeding from a dozen wounds, with the fear of instant death by a second explosion.

The men in No. 5 must have been instantly killed either by the explosion or the fall of rock which followed. The relief party could only advance slowly, on account of the deadly firedamp which pervades the mine. They built brattices to circulate the air, and removed the immense quantity of falien rock and coal which obstructed the passageways. Late to-night three bodies were recovered, and the others a few hours afterward. The casualties are as follows: KILLED.

CROSSING, John.
WILLIAMS, David J. MORRIS, Edward.
HUMPHRIES, John.
SCHULTZ, Powell.
INJURED.

DUNSTON, James, the fire boss, was severely burned and his recovery is doubtful.

JONES, Joseph, was fatally hurt; his skull was fract-LAKE, Themas, was severely burned and bruised.

THOMAS, John, had his head and arms burned. DENNIS, John, was badly burned.

All of the injured men are married. The space around the mouth of the shaft within half an around the mouth of the shaft within half an hour after the explosion was crowded with friends and relatives of the miners, women weeping and men with stern faces talking together, waiting for news from the brave workers below. When the first carriage-load of injured men was brought up the people crowded up to the cage to see the men. The sufferers were taken as quickly as possible to the engine-house, where skilful physicians did everything they could to relieve their sufferings. The shricks of the burned men were tearful to hear, and it was only with the greatest difficulty that the crowd could be controlled sufficiently to permit the relief to the working party to be organized.

sufficiently to permit the relief to the working party to be organized.

As far as can be learned, the explosion was and the array are represented by the property of gas, due to the neg-As far as can be learned, the explosion was caused by an accumulation of gas, due to the megligence of James Dunston, but as he is so severely injured, it is impossible to learn any more from him than the account of the explosion. Various rumors are afloat in the town, some saying that the company are responsible, and some that the gas was caused by the sinking of water in the mine exposing some hole and letting in the gas from an old working.

Boston, Feb. 1 (Special).-A dispatch to "The from Concord, N. H., says a member of the state Forestry Commission has outlined the principal features of a plan which the full board intends to present to the Legislature. It is a proposition for the State to take possession of the entire White and Franconia Mountains district and perhaps some adjacent territory and control the same, so far as the forests are concerned, in the name of the Commonforests are concerned, in the name of the Common-wealth. Under this scheme there would either be one vast public park, or several of limited area. The State would not interfere with the present order of things, excepting to preserve such forest tracts as would be necessary to prevent the further wholesale desecration of the natural scenery in our mountain land. The legal right of the State to make the scizure is unquestioned, and it is believed that the Legislature will unanimously appropriate all the money needed to carry into effect the proposed under-taking.

Rome, N. Y., Feb. 1 (Special).-Edward Scully and ant charging them with the murder of William R. The Grand Jury of Madison County has indicted them has been solved. On Wednesday night, December 18, about 10 o'clock, Edward Scully called his neighbors and said that Rinehart had committed snielde. The inquest was postponed five times for lack of evidence. The jury finally agreed that Rinehart came to his death by a blow in the head with a blunt instrument in the hands of some unknown person. Rinehart was sevenly-two years old and was poor and feeble. or murder in the first degree, and now the mystery

Charleston, S. C., Feb. 1.-A dispatch to "The News and Courier" from Edgefield says: "J. Norris and Benjamin Gardner are to meet on the field of honor to-The trouble is said to have started yesterday, when Gardner cowhided Norris in the public streets of Edgelield. Gardner was accompanied by several friends, who covered Norris with pistols while Gard-ner applied the lash to Norris. The cowhiding was because Norris had not fulfilled his engagement with

Gardner's sister."

Garner and Norris, were arrested and placed under peace bonds, as they were preparing for a meeting.

### New-Haven, Conn., Feb. 1 (Special) .- N. D. Sperry, for twenty years prior to 1885 postmaster at New-Haven, to-day succeeded B. E. English, the retiring Democratic postmaster, who was appointed by Presi-

dent Cleveland. Mr. Sperry appointed E. E. Boyd assistant postmaster and R. F. Lyon auditor and cashier. Mr. Boyd was the first railway clerk to run on a train from New-York to Boston, for several years was a postoffice inspector and was assistant postmaster under Mr. Sperry in 1883 and 1854. CAPT. SCHUETLER RELEASED FROM CUSTODY, Chicago, Feb. 1.—The jury selected by Coroner Hertz to investigate the death of Rebert Gibbons, the witness for the defence in the Cronin case who

# to a conclusion this evening. A vertict was rendered that Captain Schuetler acted in self-defence. He was immediately released from custody. FUNERAL OF PROFESSOR C. S. LYMAN.

was shot by Captain Schuetler in a saloon row, came

New-Haven, Conn., Feb. 1 (Special).-The funeral Professor C. S. Lyman took place this afternoon. The pall-bearers were Professors Dama, Brewer, Hastings, Dubois and Newton. The Rev. Dr. Smyth officiated. The burial was in the old Grove st. cemerry, adjoining the Sheffield Hall, where Professor Lyman spent so many hours in life.

MR NELSON ELECTED PRESIDENT. Chicago, Feb. 1 .- Murry Nelson was to-day elected president of the Chicago Drainage Commission, the

Cincinnati. Feb. 1.-Ewing and Vaughan, lately

# CONDITION OF THE TWO STATE BANKS.

THE EXAMINERS MAKE REPORTS SHOWING THE

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE LENOX HILL AND EQUITABLE.

Late last night State Examiner Lawrence F. Cahill having completed his examination of the books of the Equitable Bank, said to a Tribune reporter: "I find commercial paper, a portion of which seems to be secured by nominal collateral the value of which I have not determined, amounting to \$151,823 40; United States bonds deposited with the banking department as a guarantee of good faith, market value \$1,240; cash

on hand \$2,295 16, furniture and fixtures, in

cluding the safe, \$5,000, due from banks \$234 50,

making a total of \$160,593 06. "There are said to be 300 shares of Sixth National Bank stock hypothecated with another bank, the par value of which is \$30,000. The market value I have not yet determined. That would make a total of \$190,593 06. The liabilities are: Capital, \$100,000; certified checks, \$4,435; due depositors, \$31,118 39; due to banks (this item has not been proved), \$198,593 37;

showing a deficiency of \$143,553 70. "There is also evidence of an actual liability which does not appear on the books of the bank of \$150,000, which are unrecorded certifications

\$150,000, which are unrecorded certifications. As all that is due the depositors is \$30,000, and the assets are over \$100,000, the depositors ought to get 100 cents on the dollar."

Bank Examiner Henry C. Covell completed his examination of the Lenox Hill Bank at a late hour, and made the following statement:

"The total liabilities of the bank are \$590, 292 55; the total assets are \$370,675 94; showing a deficiency of \$178,616 61. The liabilities include the capital stock of \$100,000. The assets on hand I have reduced to a conservative point, and I feel confident that the depositors will receive at least 70 or 75 per cent on their claims."

Superintendent Preston said: "Whatever action will be taken from the result of these figures is for the Attorney-General of the State to determine, so far as closing up the affairs of the

termine, so far as closing up the affairs of the bank is concerned. As to whether there will

GAMBLING IN CHICAGO.

THE GRAND JURY CHARGES THE DEMOCRATIC CITY ADMINISTRATION WITH FAILURE

### TO SUPPRESS IT.

Chicago, Feb. 1 (Special) .- For the first time in the history of Chicago, a Grand Jury has found it neces-sary to arraign the city administration for its failure to suppress the gambling dens that abound by dozens in the commercial centres. That this arraignment severe and pointed as it is, will prove a death blow to the Democratic city administration, even Mayor Cregles and the Chief of Police seem to fear. Hardly had the return been read this afternoon before the Democratic politicians circulated the report that the Grand Jury had been made the instrument of the Republican organs of the city to discredit the present city administration. An actual count discusses the somewhat astonishing fact that, of the prominent business men and leading citizens that compose the present Grand Jury, the Democrats have a majority of two, so that in point of politics Mayor Cregier's adinistration has been arraigned by a body of men in hich a belief in Democratic principles preponder-

which a belief in Democratic principles preponderated.

Upon the question of gambling the report is as follows: "This Grand Jury has returned a number of indictments against persons charged with keeping common gaming houses, and would doubtless have returned more had there been more evidence. There appeared to be no question from the beginning as to the existence of gambling in Chicago. It required little evidence to prove this and the attention of the jury was given to endeavoring to connect persons with the criminal responsibility. The Mayor of Chicago and the Chief of Police both readily agreed to give help, but none was forthcoming. It is to be hoped that the city administration will lend a more hearty assistance when the cases come up for trial. The Grand Jury concludes that gambling would be instantly and entirely stopped in Chicago if the city administration so desired, and that the best efforts of a Grand Jury in this direction can be only partial and incomplete."

Charleston, W. Va., Feb. 1 (Special).-The actual fun in the contest for the Governorship began this morning. Republicans generally appeared confident, while the Democrats were an anxious look. Immedistaly after the Legislative court I Union-Labor, submitted a communication stating that he had been offered \$1,800 by the Republican engrossing clerk of the Senate and a district mine inspectorship if he would vote to seat General Goff.

spectorship if he would vote to seat General Goff. A motion was at once made to appoint an investigating committee of two Senators and three Delegates to report at the earliest possible moment. Several Democratic members arose and began to denounce General Goff. Their remarks were cut short by the chair. The motion to appoint a committee was carried.

Republicans claim the object was to delay matters and prevent a vote from being taken, as well as to intimidate with the fear of charges of bribery other Democratic members who may vote for Goff. At present the chances seem to be in Goff's favor and Republicans assert that the bribery charges will result favorably to him. Judge Maxwell this morning offered a resolution declaring him duly elected, and immediately afterward the court adjourned until 10 o'clock Tuesday morning. It is understood the Democrats will make every effort to get together their force of forty-six by that time.

# TO PREPARE A TESTIMONIAL TO FRANCE:

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 1.-The sending of a suitable in recognition of the assistance given this country in the Revolutionary War, is the task which "The Detroit Journal" has undertaken. The plan has been carefully matured and is strongly supported by the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, which has officially indorsed it. The president-general of the society, William Seward Webb, of New-York, is the chairman of the committee to arrange all details. The following have been selected by Mr. Webb as his The following have been selected by Mr. Webb as his associates on this committee: L. S. Barrett, Cambridge, Mass.; Goldsmith Bernard West, Birmingham, Ala.; Judge L. P. Deming, New-Haven, Conn.; William O. McDowell, Newark, N. J.; Nathaniel Green, Newport, R. I.; William Wayne, Philadelphia; the Rev. Charles Pinkney, Charleston, S. C.; Chauncey M. Depew, New-York, and William H. Bearley, proprietor of "The Detroit Journal." To these Mr. Webb has added H. B. Ledyard, of Detroit, president of the Michigan Central Railroad, as the treasurer. Several of those named have telegraphed their warm approval and acceptance. The features of the plan are: To raise an adequate fund by \$1 subscriptions; to bind the names of all subscribers in volumes and send them with the gift to France, and to obtain suggestions as to the best form of the testimonial,

Buffalo, Feb. 1 (Special).-Ex-Senator Platt and State Committeeman Warren have sprung a surprise on "Fred" Busch, who expected to be appointed In-ternal Revenue Collector for this district. According to news from a trustworthy official late to-night, Editor

to news from a trustworthy official late to-night, Editor Fitch, of Rochester, will be appointed collector and the office will probably be moved to Rochester. Busch had many supporters among the German-Americans here, to pacify whom, it is stated, Postmaster Sackett will be ousted to make place for some prominent German-American; rumor says Police Captain Kraft, whom Editor Warren is supporting. Congressman Farquhar was and is a Busch man, and intimates that if Fitch is made collector, he (Farquhar) proposes to name the postmaster, or keep Sackett, a Democrat, in office. It is said that the President, who has been in favor of Busch, will consent to the new arrangement, if assured that the Germans, who are strong here, will be satisfied.

Annapolis, Md., Feb. 1 (Special) .-- Maryland farmer re petitioning the Legislature for a poll tax. sentiment for a return to this old system is strongest in the Eastern Shore counties. The poll tax in the in the Eastern Shore counties. The poll tax in the State was abolished in 1867 as an iniquitous and oppressive measure. The present desire for its renewal grows out of a determination, if possible, to throw some of the burdens of taxation on the people who enjoy all the privileges of legislation and make no return to the county and State which takes care of them. There is a difference of opinfon among legal men as to whether the Declaration of Rights can be amended, and if not, these citizens want a constitutional convention to settle the question for them.

# Guthrie, I. T., Feb. 1.-The disorder that he

seen occasioned for the last week was effectually nelled yesterday, upon the reception of the following United States Marshal Walker: "You will permit he more lot-jumping nor lot ejectments. Let matters remain as they are." This telegram was supplemented by one from Secretary Noble to Mayor Dooly to the same effect, but assuring him also that Territorial government would soon be established for the Territory. Affairs have since been unusually quies.

# FIVE BANKS TO THE RESCUE

THE DEPOSITORS IN THE SIXTH NATIONAL

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

TO BE PAID IN FULL CHARLES H. LELAND GIVES HIS CHECK FOR \$500,000 TO INSURE THEM AGAINST LOSS-

HE WILL ACT UNDER THE ADVICE OF NORITY STOCK HOLDERS\_CLAAS. BEN HELD IN #30,000 BAIL -NO BONDSMEN FOR

HIM OR PELL. mmediate payment of the depositors of the Sixth National Bank. A syndicate of National banks agreed to pay the depositors at once, on the condition, of course, that the Controller of the Curency shall approve the action and authorize the surrender of the assets of the bank to the syndicate. The banks which have undertaken this settlement are the Merchants', Chemical, Gallatin, Commerce and American Exchange National banks. While they guarantee the immediate pay-

ment of the deposits, they are protected from by Charles H. Leland, recently president of the Sixth National, who yesterday sent his check for \$500,000 to President Tappen, of the Gallatin National Bank. In behalf of the syndicate banks an application for the appointment of a received for the Sixth National was sent to Washington. The Controller of the Currency assented, in general terms, to the scheme, but it was not known yesterday whether he would appoint a receiver of merely authorize the bank examiner, who is in charge of the bank, to carry out the terms of the arrangement. It is understood that the syndicate

banks strongly prefer that the Controller should appoint a receiver, although the reasons for this course are not evident. In either event, however, the depositors are certain to regain their money in a few days, and the most serious con quences of the suspension will thus be remedied. The losses that may be suffered by holders of the stock or by other victims of the robbery are distributed in such a way that there will probably e no public inconvenience.

There seem to be two parties among the Clearing House banks in regard to the settlement. It is an open secret that the bulk of the stock sold by Mr. Leland to the Claassen gang is held a security for loans by certain banks in this city. Four of them are believed to be the Commercial Third and Western National and the St. Nichola banks, but one other is said to have an interest The amount loaned on the stock and the amount held by each bank are secrets are carefully guarded. It is tolerably certain that considerably more than par was loaned in every instance, but nothing like the \$650 a share obtained by Mr. Leland was advanced. It is noticeable that none of these banks is included in the syndicate which guarantees the payment of the deposits.

It was inferred in some quarters that the syndicate banks were anxious simply to avert disaster and to protect their weaker associates in the Clearing House. Their desire that a receiver be appointed, and the statement of President King. of the Union Trust Company, in regard to Mr. Leland's position, are accepted in other quarters as plain evidences that the syndicate banks are not acting from purely philanthropic motives. In President King's statement, which follows, the purpose of Mr. Leland to protect the depositors and the minority stockholders is admitted:

and the minority stockholders is admitted:

I desire to state that, in my opinion, no one who knows Mr. Leiand could question his entire good faith and honesty of purpose in the matter of the sale of the stock. Of course, as far as legal rights are concerned, as owner of the stock, he felt that he had a right to dispose of it at such times and for such prices as might suit his own views. He feels, however, that an error of judgment was committed by him in not receiving sufficient assurances as to the standing and capability of the persons to whom he sold, although at the time he did sell he had perfect faith that they were as represented to him, and that, therefore, through this want of possible care on his part, innocent parties have been placed in a position to suffer loss. Hence, as a man of integrity and honor, he feels that it is proper for him to do all in his power to save them from the consequences of his act.

He sent for me last evening and requested me to do what I could to assist him in effecting this object.

The position of the stock of the Sixth Nation Bank, so far as can be learned, is this: The 1,035 shares sold by Mr. Leland are held by five banks as collateral security for loans. The 965 shares which form the minority are held by the same interests which owned them before the recent change of control. The purpose of the syndicate banks probably does not include any protection of other members of the Clearing House Association who have a more direct pecuniary interest. In other words, the five banks which hold the bulk of the stock of the Sixth National Bank will be left to recover whatever they can from their borrowers. The syndicate has nothing to do with them, and it is considered evident that Mr. Leland's intentions to right his mistakes de not include them. The losses may be small, but in them only the shareholders of the banks concerned have a lively interest. The public had been protected by the prompt action, in the first ward by the formation of the guarantee synds cate. That the Controller of the Currency will agree to the practical accomplishment of the plea is assured, although it was not known vesterday what process he might adopt for winding up the

There was a large crowd of depositors a among them many stockholders around the Sixth National Bank at Broadway and Thirty-third-st vesterday morning when the notice was ssued that Mr. Leland had deposited with Bank Examiner Hepburn a sum sufficient to insure the depositors against loss. Most of the depositors went away satisfied that justice would be done to them, and the number of people who had been keeping a close watch on the entrance materially decreased from the moment when this last notice was added to the others which had previously stared every one in

There was a consultation at the bank early the the forenoon, which was attended by President Tappen, of the Gallatin National Bank, Examiner Hepburn, and C. W. Wetmore, Mr. Leland's legal representative. The result was the posting of Mr. Leland's notice over the United States Examiner's signature. While this was going on Lewis W. Parker, one of the minority stockholders in the bank, was trying to get up a meet ing of his associates in the minority list to decide upon some action to be taken by them regarding their interests in the bank. A meeting was called at his hotel, the Parker House, at Sixth-ave. and Thirty-third-st., for some time in the afternoon But before the minority stockholders could be got together they received the information the ex-President Leland would see that they, with the depositors, were taken care of, and it was

agreed to await developments. people yesterday at the prospect of the depo in the Sixth National Bank suffering no l Rudolph Aronson had about \$3,500 in the ba and would have had \$8,000 if the closing ha occurred a few days earlier, Albert A